

If Little—Murder.
If Big—Revolution.
“Give Us a Billion—
“AND Our Railroads.”

Four hundred thousand bushels of oats for France. Good. Ground oats make excellent food for children.

How long, MR. HOOVER, while all respectable people are urged to save food, are you going to allow gamblers of the racetrack to waste out and away?

It is easier, of course, to control a woman with several children than it is a rich man with several race horses—but it ought to be POSSIBLE to control that man. Try it. Or say publicly that it can't be done, please.

If you STEAL on a small scale, it is robbery.
If you steal on a big scale, it's finance.

If you KILL on a small scale, it's murder.

If you kill on a big scale, it's successful revolution or divinely fore-ordained war.

In 1912 a small group of Russian sailors rebelled against Czar, government and harsh treatment. Seventeen of them were executed as ordinary murderers.

Then along came Bolshevik gentlemen, to do the thing on a big scale. They are revolutionists.

The other day they took sixty-two of the officers that executed those sailors in 1912—and they killed those sixty-two officers.

That wasn't murder, that was “the people's justice.”

It all depends on the SIZE of the theft, the murder, the rebellion. The moral seems to be, “Judge not that ye be not judged.” The judge of today, in these rapidly revolving times, may find himself the criminal standing up to be shot tomorrow.

Only one thing is certain, it pays to be careful.

Even in these blessed, conservative, well-financed, money-and-tradition respecting United States, we have our little surprises. The farmer ridiculed a little while ago as a “sackless” gentleman is now regulating the price of his wheat and is actually receiving attention.

The “erratic, radical editor,” presuming for the last twenty-five years to advocate and demand Government ownership of railroads, sees Government ownership HERE.

What was once denounced by bull-necked men and flabby women as the “ridiculous suffrage movement” is about to be imbedded in the Constitution of the United States—STAY THERE.

“Spend a thousand millions of public taxes fixing up our railroads—then give them back, please.”

That pitiful appeal comes from “executives” representing 177 railroads gathered in New York.

Very modest, those railroad “executives.”

All they ask is that the people spend their money patching up railroads, making repairs neglected, supplying new cars, locomotives, etc.—and then hand the rebuilt railroads back to these polite “executives.”

Who are these “executives”? Not owners of the roads—too wise for that. They sold what stock they had long ago, knowing that railroads were worth less and less every year.

The “executives” are gentlemen that fasten themselves, at good salaries, on the railroad system. They have been fighting each other some of the time, fighting the people, the freight shippers ALL of the time. They have made profitable railroad contracts—profitable for themselves, and not for the railroads in many cases.

They ran the whole railroad system of the United States into the ditch. And now they want Uncle Sam to pull it out and hand it back to them after spending one or two billions of the people's money on it.

Mr. Uncle Sam will pull the railroads out of the ditch—then he'll KEEP them out of the ditch. Keep them in his own hands.

What about the real railroad owners, those that own bonds and stocks, particularly bonds that had been dropping in value day by day?

THEY don't want the railroads to go back to the hands of private, incompetent, and too often dishonest managers.

Among “executives” demanding return of the railroads were included, of course, the distinguished management of the Rock Island railroad, and that other interesting skeleton, the New York, New Haven and Hartford—both with a past of shonky robbery that would make Captain Kidd look like a Sunday school teacher.

The people HAVE the railroads, they are going to rebuild and operate the railroads, and they are going to KEEP the railroads.

And any Congressman that votes first to mend the railroad system with the people's money, and then hand it back to a gang of incompetent railroad looters, will, himself, be looking for a job on the railroad before long.

Private ownership of public monopolies is dying, thanks to this war.

WEATHER:
SNOW
TONIGHT:
TUESDAY
WARMER

NUMBER 10,408.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1918.

[Closing Wall Street Prices.]

PRICE WITHIN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 3c
ELSEWHERE, 3c.

CIGARETTE CAUSES \$200,000 LOSS OF WAR SUPPLIES AT WASHINGTON BARRACKS

U. S. ADHERES STRICTLY TO 1828 TREATY WITH BERLIN

Will Treat Prisoners Humanely and Insist That Germany Accord Similar Treatment to “Sammies.”

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)

Nine months having just elapsed since the United States proclaimed a state of war with Germany, the Government here points with satisfaction to the fact that it has not regarded the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 as a scrap of paper, but has adhered to those provisions which apply particularly to the treatment of private property after the outbreak of war.

President Has Insisted.
For the fact is that however Germany may view the obligations involved in the treaty of 1828, President Wilson has insisted that the several departments of the Government here shall consider the pact as alive and in force.

This means that the United States will treat German prisoners of war with the utmost kindness and fully expects Germany to do the same. The two articles which were originally in the treaty of 1828, but which were deleted in 1906, and which the President construes as in effect today are:

“Article XXIII. If war should arise between the two contracting parties (Germany and the United States) the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain unmolested in their persons, debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, and all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments and shall not be molested in their persons nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy into whose power they may fall; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price.”

“Article XXIV.—And to prevent the destruction of prisoners of war by sending them into distant and inclement countries, or by crowding them into close and noxious places, the two contracting parties solemnly pledge themselves to the world and to each other that they will not adopt any such practice; that neither will they send the prisoners whom they may take from the others into the East Indies or other parts of Asia or Africa, but that they shall be placed in some parts of their dominions in Europe or in America in wholesome situations; that they will not be put into iron or bound, nor otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs; that the officers shall be enlarged on their paroles within convenient districts and have comfortable quarters and the common men be disposed in cantonments open and extensive enough air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are for their own troops.

As to Officers.

That the officers also be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles and quality as are allowed by them either in kind or by computation, to officers of equal rank in their own army; and all others shall be daily furnished by them with such ration as they shall allow to a common soldier in their own service; the value whereof shall be paid by the other party on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners at the close of the war; and that the said accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balances due on them be withheld as a satisfaction or reprisal for any other articles for any other cause, real or pretended, whatever.

Commissary Plans.

“That each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners of their own appointment with every separate cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other, which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases, shall be allowed to receive and distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

Not More Than Five Gallons of Gasoline For One Consumer

Refusal of some of the garages to sell more than five gallons of gasoline to a consumer, it developed today, is a step toward preventing a “gas” shortage here. Dealers, however, are of the opinion that the impending shortage is only temporary and that sufficient supplies will reach here before the stocks now on hand are exhausted.

Ringgold Hart, assistant corporation counsel of the District, told a Times representative today that he had been unable to obtain more than five gallons at one time.

Officials of the Stands, and Texas Oil Companies admit difficulty in obtaining gasoline, but lay the blame on the river and rail congestion. The assurance by Director General McAdoo that freight congestion will be cleared by Tuesday night, no doubt, mean that the local gasoline situation will be properly cared for.

250 GERMANS SHOT FOR MUTINY

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.—Another mutiny has developed among German soldiers following their refusal to be transferred to the west front. The German command is known to have shot 250 of the rebels, and it is said that hundreds have been imprisoned.

This is the report brought to the foreign office here today by a German officer who deserted and escaped to the Russian lines.

Wholesale Desertions.
Orders for the transfer of soldiers from the eastern to the western front resulted in wholesale desertions, the German officer reported, and he declared that a near-rebellion between German officers and men was looked for if further steps are taken to enforce the transfer orders.

Coming as it did right on the heels of the mutiny two weeks ago at Kovel barracks, when 25,000 Germans were late by their commands, gives the late revolt added significance. The Kovel revolt is believed to have resulted in complete demoralization of the German army in that vicinity. Reports have been meager, but the efforts of the revolt are known to have been far-reaching.

Russ Stimulated.
The report of the mutiny stimulated the first detachment of Red Guards under the Bolshevik army plan, who, he said, the allies compared with the disorganized and mutinous German forces is certain to prove of vast benefit to the allied cause.

Russia's delegates to the peace conference are expected to return to Petrograd tomorrow, according to dispatches from Brest-Litovsk today. If further negotiations are entered into, such dispatches will be transferred to Warsaw.

60 OFFICERS MASSACRED BY BOLSHIEV SAILORS ABOARD BLACK SEA FLEET

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14.—A terrible massacre of Russian naval officers of the Black sea fleet by Bolshevik sailors was reported from Sebastopol today.

At least sixty officers, four of them admirals, were shot to death or slain during a two days' orgy of bloodshed.

A general was taken from the garri- son and put to death when he attempted to have loyal troops intervene. All of the officers of one ship were taken to Malakoff tower and shot. The streets were littered with bodies of officers and men shot down in the fighting.

YESTERDAY

The Washington Times

GAINED

4,098 Lines of Advertising (14 Cols.)

Over the Corresponding Day (Jan. 14) Last Year.

EDGAR D. SHAW, Publisher.

BILLY IS SENT TO BED FOR 24 HOURS WHEN VOICE FAILS

Trouble Contracted At Atlanta Returns to Disturb Evangelist Here—Under Specialist's Care.

Billy Sunday's campaign against the devil and his work today faces a crisis.

Billy woke up this morning almost minus his voice. His throat was so sore he could hardly speak above a whisper. He had a great deal of difficulty in eating.

Spends Day in Bed.
The evangelist and his “million dollar” voice are spending today in bed by order of Dr. Charles W. Richardson, Billy's physician. Dr. Richardson is a local throat specialist.

Sunday was taken to the Doctor's office early this morning for an examination, when it was learned that his voice had become affected. Dr. Richardson gave the evangelist's throat a gentle massage, and prescribed absolute rest for at least twenty-four hours.

During the Atlanta campaign the evangelist went to Camp Gordon, the Southern cantonment, and spoke in cold, damp weather. The next day he had a severe cold in his throat, which necessitated a good rest.

Sunday's Vitality Triumphed.
Members of the Sunday party at that time thought that he would have to give up evangelistic work altogether, but Billy's wonderful vitality pulled him through without the loss of time from his work.

Billy's voice has been getting weaker and weaker, until today there is hardly a vestige left. The famous preacher is hardly able to articulate at all, and the vocal strings are on a strike.

Warned to Retire.
Billy, according to Robert Matthews, his private secretary, has been advised time and time again to give up evangelistic work because of his throat, but he has stuck gamely to his guns. Methods have been worked out by members of the party, which allow him to conserve his voice to a certain extent.

Before Billy's voice got into bad habits, like suddenly going away, the evangelist seldom used an acousticon, and his tabernacles were built with rounded roofs.

But today, as in the Washington tabernacle, the roof is always turtled, the acousticon, latest improvement over old style acousticons, hangs above the pulpit-platform, and (Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

GERMAN OFFICER, IN U. S. UNIFORM, FIREBUG, CAUGHT

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 14.—Walter Sporman, a German lieutenant who came to this country on the German submarine U-53, was arrested here this afternoon as he was trying to set a trap for the magazine at the aviation station here. He wore the uniform of an American army captain when arrested.

Letters from former German Ambassador von Bernstorff and Captain Boy-Ed were found in his possession. A receipt showing that he had received \$200,000 for distribution among eight confederates, including a wealthy citizen of Baltimore, was also found.

The girl refused to reveal her identity, but her parents finally located her at the hospital. When she was told that she could not recover her confession was made, involving a number of “bootleggers,” some of them prominent here and in St. Joseph, Mo.

The girl told the police that the band had six automobiles plying between Omaha and St. Joseph. The “bootleggers” pay \$3 per quart for whiskey, she said, and retail it here for \$4.

In a single month, the girl said, her automobile had hauled 6,000 quarts of whiskey.

S. S. Texan Sunk, Mysterious Radio Message Indicates

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Jan. 14.—A mysterious S O S message picked up by a steamer which arrived here today indicates that the oil tanker Texan, of the American-Hawaiian Steamship line, has been sunk.

The message which came from the Texan gave no location. It said:

“We were struck amidships. Are sinking. Lowering lifeboats starboard side. Have lost aft boat. Spilling oil on water. We have sixty-three men. Lowering forward lifeboat. Good-bye. No more.”

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 14.—The two American patrol boats that gave chase to a German submarine 100 miles off the Galveston bar yesterday afternoon had not returned this morning, and there is considerable excitement in military circles here.

Officers decline to discuss the incident, but admit that wireless reports were received that a submarine was in this vicinity.

THE KEYSTONE OF THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH

(Copyright, 1918, by John T. McCutcheon.)



Without Money we can't have food.

Without Food we can't have men.

Without Ships we can't use any of the Food, Men, Arms, Munitions and Supplies.

And without Speed, there won't be any Triumphal Arch.

GIRL 'BOOTLEGGER,' NEAR DEATH, TELLS OF OMAHA TRAFFIC

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 14.—Detectives today are investigating statements made by Mary Nace, Omaha girl “bootlegger,” that thousands of dollars monthly are being made by the sale of spirits here who employ girls to prevent detection.

The Nace girl is in a dying condition here from injuries suffered yesterday when a liquor automobile in which she was returning to Omaha was wrecked. She was picked up by the roadside, drenched by liquor from broken bottles.

The girl refused to reveal her identity, but her parents finally located her at the hospital. When she was told that she could not recover her confession was made, involving a number of “bootleggers,” some of them prominent here and in St. Joseph, Mo.

The girl told the police that the band had six automobiles plying between Omaha and St. Joseph. The “bootleggers” pay \$3 per quart for whiskey, she said, and retail it here for \$4.

In a single month, the girl said, her automobile had hauled 6,000 quarts of whiskey.

Caillaux Imprisoned On Treason Charges In Bolo Pasha Inquiry

PARIS, June 14.—Joseph Caillaux, former premier and minister of justice of France, was formally imprisoned today, as the outgrowth of charges of treason lodged against him in connection with the Bolo Pasha case.

Caillaux was taken to the Hotel de Ville, where he is being held incommunicado.

Joe Carter, “PRINCE OF POLICEMEN,” DEAD

Joe Carter is dead.

Every policeman and newspaperman in Washington will be saddened by the news, for “Sergeant Joe” was everybody's friend and gave many a good “story” to his friends among the “boys.”

Up to the time of his retirement from the Police Department on July 31 last, Sergeant Carter was a fixture at Police Headquarters, and any slight indisposition that caused a temporary absence was sure to bring forth a multiplicity of queries.

Joe Carter was born in Spain, November 7, 1839, and came to this country two years later. He was appointed to the police force November 20, 1873, and served successively as private, sergeant, detective sergeant, and custodian of property. He had been on duty at Police Headquarters since July 8, 1883, and served under several chiefs and took part in a number of important investigations.

FUNSTON SLAYER BELIEVED TO HAVE HAD ACCOMPLICE

CAMP FUNSTON, Tex., Jan. 14.—Military authorities were proceeding today on the theory that a man who robbed the army cantonment bank here Friday night, murdering four men with a hatchet and seriously wounding another, had an accomplice.

A suit case is missing from the quarters of Capt. Lewis F. Whistler, suspected of the murder and robbery, who shot and killed himself late Saturday.

Investigators believe the money may have been carried away in this. Federal bank examiners and military officials refused to estimate the amount stolen until the checking of accounts is completed. Reports were current, however, that the amount might reach \$75,000.

The only portion of the loot so far recovered is a roll of thirty-nine \$1 bills, found in the snow a short distance from the bank. The walls and floor of Whistler's quarters were being torn open today in search of a possible hiding place for the money.

The woman to whom Whistler addressed a note, telling of his contemplated suit case, was to be traced, and her knowledge of affairs established.

HUGE ARMY WAREHOUSE SWEEPED BY BIG BLAZE

Numerous Explosions of Small Arms Ammunition Endanger Firemen and Great Crowd of Spectators.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Earl this afternoon said the blaze was caused by “careless smoking of a cigarette by a recruit hiding behind a box.”

Private Vincenza Ferris, twenty years old, is held pending investigation.

The other men taken in custody have been released.

“Private Ferris probably will be charged with carelessness and disobedience of orders,” said Colonel Earl.

The fourth fire in ten days in the quartermaster storehouse and post commissary at Washington Barracks, a three-story brick building covering an entire block, today gutted the structure and wrecked war stores valued at \$200,000, although no official estimate would be made by the army officials.

Whatever damage the fire did to the Government stores will be a complete loss. The Government does not carry insurance on its buildings.

Although Lieut. Col. J. H. Earl, in charge of the post, stated no one was suspected of firing the building, the guard was doubled about the grounds after the blaze was under control and no one was allowed to leave or enter the grounds without the necessary authority from the commanding officer. No arrests had been made, he said.

Incendiary Suspected.
There were no sleeping quarters in the building, and men had been forbidden to smoke there, following the first blaze, which occurred ten days ago. The second blaze occurred Thursday, and the third yesterday, when no one was supposed to be working in the building. All started under mysterious circumstances, and the officials had an investigation under way when the fire broke out today.

The fire was discovered on the second floor, where there were mattresses and wood shavings. It was extinguished at this point, but not before it had spread to other portions of the building. A constant stream of water played on the point of origin kept it from destroying any evidence, and when the building was finally gutted for an examination a box of matches, and a partially

bundle of wood shavings.

Investigation To Be Made.
This was the only evidence the military authorities would furnish to indicate the building might have been fired intentionally, but from the precautions taken to prevent persons leaving, or entering the grounds, it was stated by sentries, everyone able to enter in any way be connected with the building would be subjected to inquiries.

The fire was discovered at 9 o'clock and an alarm promptly turned in. By 10 o'clock the fourth alarm had been turned in and streams of water were pouring into every window of the structure in an effort to save it from destruction. Twelve engines, a fire boat, and five truck companies, aided by fire fighters from the post, were fighting the flames before they were put under control.

By 10:30 o'clock the fire was under control, and by noon had been extinguished and investigators were able to enter the building without danger.

For the spectator the blaze was full of thrills. Sergeant White, of Company B, engineers entered the building shortly after the fire started to rescue some valuable papers. He was trapped by the flames and had to jump from a second-story window to save his life. He was knocked unconscious by the fall.

Saved by Soldier.
He probably would have been killed by falling bricks from the building but for the heroism of Private J. A. Bellows, who rushed in and brought him to safety on his shoulders. He was given a rousing cheer by soldiers by the fall.

Private J. A. Bellows, who rushed in and brought him to safety on his shoulders. He was given a rousing cheer by soldiers by the fall.

Private J. A. Bellows, who rushed in and brought him to safety on his shoulders. He was given a rousing cheer by soldiers by the fall.

Private J. A. Bellows, who rushed in and brought him to safety on his shoulders. He was given a rousing cheer by soldiers by the fall.